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Highlighted In Red: Corrections (note these corrections that are different from what was printed in Cityscape Spring 2007)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.06	1.22	2006	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	12.4	1.9	42.0	2006	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	50	NA		2006	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	19.3	0.5	68.0	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	1	8	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1	0.11	1	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.6	NA	3.6	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

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Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	0.06	0.13	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.6	0.12	1.6	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	1.3	NA	1.3	2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Fecal coliform/E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA	NA	2006	No	Human and animal fecal waste
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.								
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	1.4	NA	NA	2006	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation.						2006	No	Soil runoff
The highest single measurement was 1. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.6	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.5	NA		2005	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.11	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0025	2004	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

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Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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For More Information Please Contact:

City of Flagstaff – Utilities Department
John Davison, Program Assistant
211 W. Aspen Avenue
Flagstaff, Arizona
Phone: (928) 779 - 7685 x4838
Fax: (928) 556 - 1223
jdavison@ci.flagstaff.az.us
www.flagstaff.az.gov